

**BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 32-2001

1 APRIL 1999



**21 SPACE WING
Supplement 1**

1 OCTOBER 2000

Civil Engineering

**THE FIRE PROTECTION OPERATIONS AND
FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM**

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

NOTICE: This publication is available digitally on the AFDPO WWW site at:
<http://afpubs.hq.af.mil>.

OPR: HQ AFCESA/CEXF (Mr. James Hotell)

Certified by: HQ AFCESA/CC
(Col H. Dean Bartel)

Supersedes AFI 32-2001, 1 September 1997

Pages: 46
Distribution: F

This instruction implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 32-20, *Fire Protection*, and DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6055.6, *DoD Fire and Emergency Services Program*, Department of Labor – Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards as Air Force policy unless otherwise directed in DoD or Air Force instructions. It applies to personnel who develop and implement fire protection and fire prevention programs at Air Force installations, facilities, and contractor-operated facilities. This instruction does not apply to Reserve or Air National Guard firefighters in training status. Refer to AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program*, and applicable Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard supplements. Users should send comments and suggested improvements on AF Form 847, **Recommendation for Change of Publication**, through major commands (MAJCOM), Air National Guard, and HQ AFCESA, 139 Barnes Drive, Suite 1, Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5319 to HQ USAF/ILEO, 1260 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1260.

(21 SW) The OPR for this supplement is 21 CES/CEF (MSgt Matthew B. Spreitzer). This document supplements AFI32-2001, 01 April 1999, and establishes responsibilities for personnel directly responsible for fire prevention and fire protection, including crash rescue proficiency training. It applies to all personnel and activities occupying or using DOD facilities on Peterson Air Force Base.

The use of a name of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the United States Air Force.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed.

This revision redefines voting and non-voting members on the Fire Protection Council (1.3.); clarifies base fire marshal responsibilities (paragraph 1.5.); broadens scope of fire chief duties (paragraph 1.6.); defines responsibilities and levels of authority having jurisdiction (paragraph 1.7.); provides fire protection program mission statement (paragraph 2.1.); adopts as Air Force policy OSHA regulations and NFPA standards, with some Air Force modifications (paragraph 2.2.); formalizes Operational Risk Management (ORM) plan process (paragraph 2.3.2.); requires installation fire protection and prevention services (paragraph 3.1.); clarifies procedures for obtaining deviations and submission of Operational Risk Management (ORM) plans (paragraph 3.1.1.); identifies minimum staffing requirements (paragraph 3.1.2.); provides installation commander authority to reduce capability levels (paragraph 3.1.2.1.); limits additional duties of fire protection personnel (paragraph 3.1.2.3.); redefines firefighter duty badge wear criteria (paragraph 3.1.4.); adds a requirement for the installation commander to approve mutual aid agreements (paragraph 3.1.7.); clarifies certification, education, and training references and documentation requirements (paragraph 3.2.); requires development of pre-incident plans (paragraph 3.3.); specifies requirements for pre-incident plans (paragraph 3.3.2.); establishes rescue team criteria (paragraph 3.3.3.); requires emergency medical response protocols (paragraph 3.3.4.); establishes annual reporting of OSHA and NFPA standard compliance (paragraph 3.3.5.); incorporates NFPA aircraft emergency response time criteria (paragraph 3.3.7.); requires assignment of a fire department safety officer at off-base responses (paragraph 3.3.9.); adds a requirement to maintain a reserve quantity of fire fighting agents (paragraph 3.3.11.); requires a minimum of two radio frequencies for fire department use (paragraph 3.3.12.); requires the fire chief to follow specific Air Force publications (paragraph 3.4.); further defines types of systems to be maintained (paragraph 3.6.); clarifies the role of the fire chief in performing design plan reviews (paragraph 3.7.).

(21 SW) This revision incorporates the information, requirements, and procedures formerly in AFI32-2001S21SW, 25 July 1998, and reflects updates to AFI 32-2001, updates in organizational designations, and makes various administrative changes.

1. Functional Area Responsibilities:	4
2. Installation Fire Protection and Prevention Program:	10
3. Program Elements:	11
4. Forms Prescribed	19
Attachment 1— GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION	33
Attachment 2—TRAINING PROGRAM	36
Attachment 3—FIRE DEPARTMENT RESPONSES	38
Attachment 4— AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL AID IN FIRE PROTECTION AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE (US)	41

Attachment 5—SAMPLE FORMAT FOR AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL AID IN FIRE PROTECTION (FOREIGN)	43
Attachment 6—RELEASE OF CLAIMS AND INDEMNIFICATION CLAUSE FOR CIVIL AIRPORT JOINT-USE AGREEMENTS	45
Attachment 7—SAMPLE CONSOLIDATED MAJCOM METRIC	46

1. Functional Area Responsibilities:

1.1. HQ USAF:

1.1.1. HQ USAF/ILE. The Office of The Civil Engineer provides fire protection and prevention program policy and functional oversight.

1.1.2. HQ USAF/ILEO. The Operations and Maintenance Division in the Office of The Civil Engineer is the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for fire protection and prevention program policy development.

1.2. HQ AFCESA/CEXF. The Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency's Fire Protection Division is the Office of the Chief, Air Force Fire Protection. HQ AFCESA/CEXF provides technical services to the major commands, assists The Civil Engineer with oversight of fire protection programs, and implements standards to support fire protection and prevention programs.

1.3. Air Force Fire Protection Council. The Fire Protection Council is responsible to The Civil Engineer for formulating proposed standards, technical policy, and program goals. All proposed initiatives and programs are coordinated with AFCESA/CC and presented to the Readiness Working Group for approval. Voting membership consists of the Chief, Air Force Fire Protection (Chairperson), command fire chiefs or designated representatives, and Chief of Air National Guard Fire Protection or designated representative. Advisors to the council include representatives from Louis F. Garland Fire Academy, Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT), Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL/MLQC), and Air Force Materiel Command (ASC/WMO and WR-ALC/LES).

1.4. Major Commands and Field Operating Agencies. Commanders execute fire protection policy within their commands.

1.5. Base Fire Marshal. The Base Civil Engineer is designated as the base fire marshal and is responsible to the installation commander for the effective and efficient execution of the installation's fire protection program. Additionally, the fire marshal provides the fire chief with the necessary support to ensure the highest possible priority and funding of fire protection and prevention initiatives to accomplish mission support. For bases where the Base Operating Support is outsourced/privatized, the Support Group Commander is the base fire marshal.

1.5.1. (Added-21 SW) Base Fire Marshal. The Commander, 21st Civil Engineer Squadron, is designated the Base Fire Marshal and is responsible to the 21st Space Wing Commander for the proper management, technical efficiency, and supervision of the Fire Protection Flight.

1.6. Fire Chief. The fire chief is directly responsible to the Base Civil Engineer for determining the resources required for the installation's overall fire protection program. The fire chief will establish and implement an effective fire protection and prevention program, including hazardous materials, mutual aid, initial emergency medical care, confined space rescue, and emergency response programs.

1.6.1. (Added-21 SW) Fire Chief. The Chief of the Fire Protection Flight, known as the Fire Chief, is responsible to the Fire Marshal for overall supervision of fire protection in all matters pertinent to fire prevention, protection, and suppression. The Fire Chief advises the Fire Marshal on technical matters, makes appropriate recommendations, and has full authority over all fire protection activities.

1.6.1.1. (Added-21 SW) Assistant Chief for Fire Prevention. The Assistant Chief for Fire Prevention is responsible to the Fire Chief for the overall supervision of the Fire Prevention Element. Functions of the Fire Prevention Element include, but are not limited to:

1.6.1.2. (Added-21 SW) Population training.

1.6.1.3. (Added-21 SW) Project reviews IAW AFSPC Supplement 1, paragraph [3.7](#).

1.6.1.4. (Added-21 SW) Visual inspections of fire protection systems.

1.6.1.5. (Added-21 SW) Fire extinguisher services.

1.6.1.6. (Added-21 SW) Development of fire prevention education and training programs and fire prevention publications.

1.6.1.7. (Added-21 SW) Fire prevention promotional activities.

1.6.1.8. (Added-21 SW) Fire safety inspection of base facilities and geographically separated units when required.

1.6.1.9. (Added-21 SW) Coordination with base safety, health, and functional managers for inclusion of fire hazards into the Hazard Abatement Program.

1.6.1.10. (Added-21 SW) Fire prevention lectures and demonstrations for all functional and social groups upon request.

1.6.2. (Added-21 SW) Fire Prevention Specialist. The fire prevention specialist inspects facilities for:

1.6.2.1. (Added-21 SW) Violations of fire regulations.

1.6.2.2. (Added-21 SW) Fire hazards and deficiencies.

1.6.2.3. (Added-21 SW) Self-Help or new construction for inclusion of fire protection features.

1.6.2.4. (Added-21 SW) Proper installation of fire protection equipment.

1.6.2.5. (Added-21 SW) Condition and placement of portable fire equipment.

1.7. Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ):

1.7.1. HQ USAF/ILE is the overall AHJ for Air Force fire protection policy and approval of permanent deviations to NFPA standards.

1.7.2. The Major Command Civil Engineer (MAJCOM/CE) is responsible for execution, oversight, and compliance with DoD, Air Force, and OSHA regulations and NFPA standards as implemented by the Air Force. The MAJCOM/CE is the AHJ for approval of long-term (more than 18-month) deviations to NFPA standards. MAJCOM/CEs forward all requests for permanent deviations to NFPA standards to HQ USAF/ILE for approval. They ensure that installation programs are provided with high priority and funding to maintain compliance with this program. They are also responsible for validation and coordination of permanent deviations that are forwarded to HQ USAF/ILE.

1.7.3. The installation commander is the AHJ to approve the processes, procedures, and programs developed locally for compliance with this instruction. The installation commander is the AHJ for approval of short-term (less than 18-month) deviations. The AHJ must ensure programs are

assigned an appropriate priority for the associated risk and adequate funding for correction and compliance. They also approve Operational Risk Management (ORM) plans for deviations and forward to the MAJCOM/CE/SE. ORM plans must: (1) identify functional areas where the installation fails to comply with Air Force fire protection policies; and (2) quantify the operational restrictions or other appropriate mitigating actions that fully offset the installation's failure to explicitly comply with those Air Force standards.

1.8. (Added-21 SW) Unit Commanders, Functional Managers, and Supervisors. Unit commanders, functional managers, and supervisors at all levels are responsible for and must ensure sound fire prevention procedures are established and practiced in each facility under their jurisdiction.

1.8.1. (Added-21 SW) Unit Commanders:

1.8.2. (Added-21 SW) Appoint a facility manager and alternate for each building, facility, or area within a facility under their jurisdiction. Personnel appointed must be an officer, noncommissioned officer, or civilian equivalent. Commanders must notify Civil Engineer Force Management (CEOW), 21 CES at 556-4220, of the current facility managers and their alternates indicating their areas of responsibility as required.

1.8.3. (Added-21 SW) Periodically accompany the facility managers on inspections of facilities under their jurisdiction.

1.8.4. (Added-21 SW) Immediately inform the Fire Department, extension 6-7355, of any installed fire protection systems that have been activated, damaged, or tampered with.

1.8.5. (Added-21 SW) Develop an operating instruction for each facility under their jurisdiction for personnel to follow when fire is discovered. Instruction must cover fire reporting, personnel evacuation, safeguarding classified information, first-aid firefighting, staffing fire extinguishers or hose stations, and closing doors. Depending on type of activity, instructions also include such items as emergency removal of aircraft from hangars, protection of high value and critical items, fuel handling procedures, and the safe handling of classified material. Submit copies of this operating instruction to the Fire Department Fire Prevention Section 21 CES/CEFP.

1.8.6. (Added-21 SW) Ensure suspense dates are met with responses for corrective actions on AF Form 1487, Fire Prevention Visit Report.

1.8.7. (Added-21 SW) Monitor facility and building managers' activities to ensure required fire drills and other tasks are performed according to their Commander's operating instructions, and ensure the completion of fire prevention orientation to assigned personnel, managers, and supervisors.

1.8.8. (Added-21 SW) Ensure a copy of this instruction is available to building occupants for familiarization.

1.8.9. (Added-21 SW) Ensure participation and continued indoctrination of all personnel in fire prevention, fire extinguisher handling, and notification and fire evacuation procedures. Ensure newly assigned personnel receive a facility fire prevention orientation within 30 days after assignment to the unit in accordance with AFOSH Standard 91-56.

1.8.10. (Added-21 SW) In writing, request the Fire Prevention Office provide appropriate lectures and demonstrations at least annually.

1.8.11. (Added-21 SW) Immediately report to the Fire Prevention Office any fire hazard that cannot be corrected.

1.8.12. (Added-21 SW) Ensure that each facility or building manager maintains a comprehensive documentation file reflecting all activities that support fire and life safety. The following items shall be included in the fire prevention file: fire safety training, building evacuation drills, no-notice fire inspections by unit commanders, lectures, briefings, demonstrations, a copy of the operating instruction on fire prevention, and copies of all open work requests to correct fire hazards.

1.8.13. (Added-21 SW) Ensure Hazard Abatement Programs are available for referencing during routine fire inspections.

1.9. (Added-21 SW) Facility and building managers and supervisors:

1.9.1. (Added-21 SW) Are responsible to their unit commanders for fire prevention and protection of each assigned building, area, or facility. Alternates assume this responsibility when the facility or building managers or supervisors are absent.

1.9.2. (Added-21 SW) Ensure access to facilities, maintaining a secure area for fire prevention personnel to perform scheduled fire prevention inspections.

1.9.3. (Added-21 SW) Attend scheduled meetings conducted by the 21st Civil Engineer Squadron to ensure an efficient fire prevention program is in place.

1.9.4. (Added-21 SW) Report to the Fire Prevention Office, ext. 6-4242/6-6574, all changes in buildings that may affect allocation of fire extinguishers or fire control methods.

1.9.5. (Added-21 SW) Are responsible for documentation of monthly inspections for all fire extinguishers, exit lights, and emergency lighting. Any damaged or discharged fire extinguishers shall be taken to the Fire Prevention Office by the using agency for service. Documentation of monthly inspections shall be maintained in facility fire prevention folder.

1.9.6. (Added-21 SW) Accompany fire prevention specialists on inspections and promptly correct fire hazards found during the inspection, if possible.

1.9.7. (Added-21 SW) Conduct briefings, as required, to ensure all personnel within their facility understand and observe fire regulations, know how to report a fire, know their assigned evacuation area in case of fire, and know how to use all fire extinguishers in their area.

1.9.8. (Added-21 SW) Ensure all personnel in their buildings or facilities are familiar with fire alarm and evacuation procedures as outlined in the operating instructions.

1.9.9. (Added-21 SW) Direct facility evacuation during a drill or fire and take a head count at the evacuation area; notifying the first arriving fire unit of any missing personnel and their last known location within the facility; and direct first-aid firefighting efforts until the fire department's arrival. Ensure personnel do not reenter the facility without the approval of the Fire Chief or Incident Commander.

1.9.10. (Added-21 SW) Public Assembly Facility Managers assign personnel authorized to perform closing inspections at the end of each workday or activity period to ensure the area is left in a fire safe condition. Closing inspection checklists include, but are not limited to:

1.9.11. (Added-21 SW) Waste materials are emptied into proper containers designated for that purpose.

1.9.12. (Added-21 SW) All waste containers are emptied into outside dumpsters or containers.

1.9.13. (Added-21 SW) All windows and doors are closed.

1.9.14. (Added-21 SW) All unnecessary electrical appliances are disconnected.

1.9.15. (Added-21 SW) Enforce designated smoking areas and ensure that noncombustible receptacles are provided and labeled to prevent misuse.

1.9.16. (Added-21 SW) Ensure that emergency number decals are displayed on each regular telephone.

1.9.17. (Added-21 SW) Contact the Fire Prevention Office for guidance concerning the storage and use of any hazardous materials such as chlorine and other chemicals that may pose a health or fire hazard if the materials were exposed to fire.

1.9.18. (Added-21 SW) Ensure hallways, corridors, stairwells, and exits are free of obstructions that would hinder expedient evacuation by building occupants.

1.9.19. (Added-21 SW) Temporary decorations within all facilities will be flame resistive in accordance with Underwriter Laboratories testing.

1.10. (Added-21 SW) Contractors and Concessionaires:

1.10.1. (Added-21 SW) Fire prevention responsibilities for contractors and concessionaires are the same as required for all Peterson Air Force Base personnel.

1.10.2. (Added-21 SW) Contractors receive a briefing on fire prevention practices and are given brochures at the contractors pre-construction performance conferences.

1.10.3. (Added-21 SW) Concessionaires are given a fire prevention briefing by the facility or building manager of the building where the concessionaire will be working.

1.11. (Added-21 SW) Military Family Housing. Military sponsors in base housing are responsible for fire prevention in their quarters. They ensure dependents are familiar with the fire prevention information provided by the fire department during the fire prevention orientation briefing. Military members receive an appointment for a fire prevention orientation within 30 days of taking occupancy. We strongly encourage family members to be present for this training. Orientation briefings will be given at the residence, as scheduled by the fire inspector. This briefing is mandatory. Housing occupants must test the installed smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector at least monthly to ensure proper operation. Smoke and carbon monoxide detectors are not connected to the base fire department. Base housing occupants are responsible for calling 911 to report all fires (reference section [3.1.6.](#) of this supplement).

1.12. (Added-21 SW) Public Assembly and Recreational Facilities:

1.12.1. (Added-21 SW) The potential for life and high property losses in places of public assembly and recreational facilities requires that extraordinary actions be taken to prevent fire. Such facilities are defined in NFPA Code 101, Life Safety Code.

1.12.2. (Added-21 SW) Incorporate occupant capacity in the operating instructions for fire prevention procedures.

1.12.3. (Added-21 SW) Aisles must not be blocked or obstructed.

1.12.4. (Added-21 SW) Panic hardware on all exit doors must be inspected and maintained in working order at all times.

1.12.5. (Added-21 SW) Exit doors shall not be locked or obstructed while the building is occupied.

1.12.6. (Added-21 SW) Managers of public assembly and recreational facilities, or assistants designated in writing, conduct daily closing inspections. Delegation of this authority to janitorial personnel is not authorized.

1.12.7. (Added-21 SW) Managers of public assembly and recreational facilities must establish and maintain a certification system to ensure employees have been trained and understand their fire prevention responsibilities within the work environment. This certification system includes quarterly drills of employees (no building evacuation) and immediate indoctrination of newly hired employees.

1.12.8. (Added-21 SW) A fire prevention specialist may inspect these facilities on a spot check basis with the on-duty manager during closing inspections. These inspections do not relieve the facility manager of their closing inspection responsibilities.

1.12.9. (Added-21 SW) The contents of ashtrays butt cans, and trash containers must be disposed of outside the building in suitable receptacles. All windows and doors must be closed to prevent a draft. Electrical equipment not required for the preservation of food and drinks must be turned off and unplugged.

1.12.10. (Added-21 SW) Managers of facilities in which commercial or restaurant type cooking is performed must establish and enforce the following procedures:

1.12.10.1. (Added-21 SW) In accordance with AFOSH Standard 91-56, all installed grease filters and exposed surfaces of kitchen range hoods must be thoroughly cleaned daily or more often, if necessary, to prevent accumulation of grease. Spare filters must be readily available for systems that have a high usage rate.

1.12.10.2. (Added-21 SW) In accordance with AFOSH Standard 91-56, kitchen range hoods and exhaust ducts serving cooking equipment must be thoroughly cleaned every six months, or more often if necessary, to prevent accumulation of grease. This cleaning cycle includes grease accumulated on fans, roofs, louvers, exterior walls, cupolas, etc., where the system exhausts to the outside. Specific guidance for cleaning is contained in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 96.

1.12.11. (Added-21 SW) Commercial cooking is not permitted without a functional range hood and it must have the grease filters installed.

1.12.12. (Added-21 SW) The facility or building manager provides a proper fitting metal or metal clad cover for each deep fat fryer and pre-positions covers for immediate use in case of a grease fire.

1.12.13. (Added-21 SW) The exhaust system must operate at all times while the cooking equipment is in operation.

1.12.14. (Added-21 SW) If an exhaust fan motor is shut down or removed for repairs or replacement, discontinue use of the kitchen equipment served by that exhaust system until the fan is restored to service.

1.12.15. (Added-21 SW) Deep fat fryers must be equipped with a primary thermostat to limit temperatures to 400 degrees F. The second thermostat must be non-adjustable, fusible or manual resetting, with a maximum cutoff temperature of 475 degrees F. Thermostats must be tested annually by the appropriate Civil Engineer shop and the date of test recorded on the device. Any defective equipment must be identified and immediately removed from service until qualified Civil Engineer maintenance personnel make necessary repairs.

1.12.16. (Added-21 SW) Installation of restaurant cooking equipment must be in accordance with NFPA Codes 54, 70, and 96.

1.12.17. (Added-21 SW) Footlight electrical sockets in all buildings of public assembly must be kept free of lint accumulation and other foreign matter by keeping a bulb in the socket at all times.

1.12.18. (Added-21 SW) Only flameproof decorations can be used. Special decorations or temporary arrangements for social events including, but not limited to, preparations for Christmas and New Years, must be inspected by a representative from the Fire Prevention Office, ext. 6-4242, before actual installation to ensure such decorations comply with current fire safety directives.

1.12.19. (Added-21 SW) The use of open flame decorations, including the use of candles, is prohibited without the specific approval of the Fire Chief or his designated representative.

1.12.20. (Added-21 SW) Christmas tree lights must be Underwriters Laboratory approved and can not be used on metal type Christmas trees.

1.12.21. (Added-21 SW) All installed curtains and drapes must be of flame and smoke resistive materials.

1.12.22. (Added-21 SW) All trash must be emptied nightly before the facility is vacated. When custodial services are used, the custodian must be present in the facility before the person authorized to close the facility leaves. If the custodian is not present at time of closing, the trash must be emptied in the outside dumpsters or in approved industrial type metal trash containers with lids.

2. Installation Fire Protection and Prevention Program:

2.1. Mission Statement. By authority of DoDI 6055.6, the Air Force Fire Protection program is established. The mission of Air Force Fire Protection is to provide fire and emergency services to prevent and minimize losses to Air Force lives, property, and the environment occurring in periods of peace, war, military operations other-than-war, and humanitarian support operations. These include both man-made and natural incidents requiring fire protection, rescue, hazardous material, and emergency medical responses.

2.2. Installation Commanders. Installation commanders will establish and execute comprehensive installation fire protection and fire prevention programs. These programs execute DoDI 6055.6, DoDI 6055.6-M, *DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification Program*, AFD 32-20, OSHA regulations, and NFPA standards as implemented by the Air Force. The installation commander is responsible for allocating manpower and resources for the fire department as required by this instruction and other applicable Air Force standards.

2.3. Fire Chiefs develop and implement management plans for the following areas and functions:

- 2.3.1. Fire risk management plans and operational policies when resources and staffing levels fall below Air Force standards.
- 2.3.2. ORM plans when the fire department fails to comply with DoD and Air Force instructions, OSHA regulations, and NFPA standards (see paragraph 1.7.3.). This includes ORM plans which ensure firefighter safety by either (1) appropriately restricting emergency activities when OSHA regulations preclude normal emergency operations; or (2) establishing alternative procedures for safe operations.
- 2.3.3. Firefighter occupational safety and health program.
- 2.3.4. Procedures to ensure environmental pollution control during all fire protection activities.
- 2.3.5. Hazardous materials emergency response. The fire department's role during hazardous materials emergency response is to respond to the incident to provide command and control, rescue, extinguishment, and containment actions based on the conditions present. Once these actions have been accomplished, the fire department's involvement reverts to a support role. Neutralization, recovery, cleanup, and disposition of hazardous waste are accomplished by trained experts in related fields and are not hazardous materials (HAZMAT) emergency response team functions.
- 2.3.6. Response to incidents occurring in rough and difficult-to-reach terrain and off-installation Airfield Installation Compatibility Use Zone (AICUZ) areas.
- 2.3.7. Selective response procedures to reduce the number of aircraft rescue and fire fighting vehicles responding to an emergency when appropriate.
- 2.3.8. Confined space rescue.
- 2.3.9. Emergency medical response.
- 2.3.10. Off-installation responses.

3. Program Elements:

3.1. Management. Each installation will provide fire protection and prevention services.

3.1.1. Fire Protection Deviations. Installation commanders submit proposed deviations to DoDI 6055.6, AFPD 32-20, AFMAN 32-2003, *Air Force Fire Fighter Certification Program*, OSHA regulations, NFPA standards, and this instruction through their major command civil engineer. If approved by the MAJCOM/CE, forward to HQ USAF/ILE, 1260 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1260. Provide an information copy to HQ AFCESA/CC, 139 Barnes Drive Suite 1, Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5319. Deviations will be submitted in the form of an ORM plan that fully addresses the proposed non-compliance and alternative measures at the installation, in accordance with paragraph 1.7. of this instruction.

3.1.2. Fire Protection Staffing and Vehicles. DoDI 6055.6; Air Force Manpower Standard 44EF, *Fire Protection* (AFRC and ANG MAJCOM utilize individual manpower standards); Allowance Standard 019, *Vehicle Fleet (Registered) All MAJCOM Common*; OSHA regulations; and NFPA standards outline minimum acceptable staffing and equipment requirements. Air Force fire departments are staffed and equipped to respond to one major aircraft, structural, or hazardous material incident at a time. The fire chief and Base Civil Engineer will ensure the installation commander

is informed of the fire department's capabilities. The fire chief will establish standard operating procedures on incident response priorities for approval by the installation commander.

3.1.2.1. Staffing Reduction. Installation commanders have the authority to reduce levels of aircraft rescue and fire fighting capabilities during periods when the flight control tower is not operational due to non-flying, and combined with no aircraft ground servicing or maintenance. Staffing will not be reduced below the level required to meet regulatory requirements for structural fire fighting and hazardous material incidents. This includes ensuring sufficient staffing is on hand to respond the minimum required aircraft rescue and fire fighting (ARFF) vehicles to initiate fire suppression actions and provide fire fighting agent and water resupply.

3.1.2.2. Memorandum of Agreement. Commanders may establish a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with civilian communities or other government agencies to offset internal levels of fire protection staffing and equipage. MOAs of this type must be coordinated with the major command civil engineer and comply with AFI 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities*.

3.1.2.3. Additional Duties or Details. Fire protection personnel will not be assigned additional duties or details outside of the fire department when it compromises mission support and Air Force acceptable levels of risk for safe fire fighting operations. The fire chief determines when additional duties or details impact mission support or acceptable levels of risk and advises the base civil engineer and installation commander.

3.1.3. Fire Fighting Support Equipment. Fire chiefs will maintain sufficient stock levels of fire fighting support equipment. Allowance Standard 490, *Civil Engineer Fire Protection Support and Aircraft Crash Rescue Equipment*, provides the primary basis of issue. The fire chief determines the reserve levels of specialized equipment. Fire departments will record inspections of equipment not maintained on vehicles on AF Form 1071, **Inspection and Maintenance Record**, or automated product.

3.1.4. Fire Protection Badge. AFI 36-2903, *Dress and Personal Appearance of Personnel*, and AFI 36-801, *Uniforms for Civilian Employees*, prescribe the wear of the fire protection badge. There are four fire protection duty-level badges:

3.1.4.1. Firefighter (one bugle).

3.1.4.2. Assistant chief (operations, prevention, and training) (gold shield with three bugles).

3.1.4.3. Assistant chief for operations, readiness and logistics (gold shield with four bugles).

3.1.4.4. Fire chief and fire marshal (gold shield with five bugles).

NOTE: Instructors at the Louis F. Garland Fire Academy may wear the firefighter duty badge. Air Staff, major command, and Inspector General Team fire protection representatives may wear the fire chief's duty badge.

3.1.5. Investigations of Fire Incidents. Wing commanders ensure investigations are performed in accordance with AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Reports*.

3.1.6. Fire Department Emergency Responses. Fire chiefs report emergency responses in accordance with the automated DoD Fire Incident Reporting System (DFIRS), and [Attachment 3](#).

3.1.7. Mutual Aid Agreements. The fire chief manages Mutual Aid Agreements in accordance with [Attachment 4](#) (US) and [Attachment 5](#) (Foreign) of this AFI. If the Air Force provides fire fighting services at joint-use civilian airports, include a release and indemnification clause in accordance with [Attachment 6](#) of this AFI. Mutual aid agreements, and emergency responses to local communities not covered by mutual aid agreements, must be approved by the installation commander.

3.1.7.1. Fire chiefs and their assistants must coordinate with local agencies to familiarize each other with the incident management system used by each emergency response agency and the level at which these agencies comply with NFPA 1500, *Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, operational safety requirements. It is critical that off-base agencies be aware of NFPA 1500 requirements and the Air Force requirement to appoint a fire ground safety officer at any incident if one has not been appointed.

3.1.7.2. Off-Base Surveys. Installation fire departments annually survey those areas surrounding the base where they may be called upon to provide mutual aid or assistance to ensure a full understanding of potential hazards. The installation fire department will obtain copies of civilian fire department emergency response plans for high hazard areas where they may be requested to provide assistance.

3.2. Certification, Education, and Training. The fire chief will establish a certification and proficiency training program. All military AFSC 3E7XX, civilian GS-081, local national, and contractor-operated fire department members will be certified by the DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification Program in accordance with DoDI 6055.6-M, AFMAN 32-2003, AFI 32-4002, *Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Compliance*, and the CerTest Computer-Based Testing Procedural Guide. Civilian employees must be certified at the next higher level to be eligible for promotion to that level. Military members must be certified in accordance with the Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP). Minimum proficiency training requirements are listed at [Attachment 2](#). Trainers will record all training on AF Form 1085, **Fire Protection Training Report**, and the appropriate certification program documentation, or automated products.

3.2.1. Training Facilities. HQ AFCESA/CEXF is responsible for investigating effective, cost-efficient methods to provide proficiency and certification training. HQ AFCESA/CESM maintains environmentally acceptable design plans and drawings for aircraft live fire training facilities. Aircraft live fire training facilities will be maintained and operated in accordance with Technical Order (TO) 35E1-2-13-1, *Operation and Maintenance Instructions Crash Fire Rescue Training Facility*. Structural fire training facility designs and commercially procured products must satisfy the performance test elements of Firefighter II, as specified in NFPA 1001, Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualifications. Structural fire training facilities using liquid petroleum gas for fire training will meet national safety standards.

3.2.2. Firefighter Fitness/Wellness Program. All military AFSC 3E7XX, civilian GS-081, local national, and contract firefighters whose position descriptions require participation in fire fighting operations (to include fire chiefs, assistant chiefs, and fire inspectors) will participate in the HQ USAF Surgeon General approved DoD fitness/wellness program. This program is designed to insure that firefighters sustain a minimum degree of physical fitness and well being. Firefighter physical fitness will also be observed during emergency responses and training sessions. Individuals not physically capable of performing essential job functions, or who otherwise represent a direct threat to the public safety or the safety of coworkers will be referred to the appropriate med-

ical authority for a fitness-for-duty evaluation in accordance with Title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 339, *Medical Qualification Determination*, current edition.

3.2.3. Emergency Medical Training. Personnel designated by the fire chief will be trained to at least the Emergency Medical Technician-Basic (EMT-B) level to support installation response and patient stabilization during medical emergencies. The fire chief will determine the number of EMT-Bs required for each shift and at outlying stations. The fire department will meet the minimum requirements outlined in DoDI 6055.6-M-1, *DoD Standardized Emergency Medical Services Program (Draft)*.

3.2.4. On-Scene Commander Training. The Fire Chief, Assistant Chief for Operations, Readiness and Logistics, Assistant Chief for Operations, Assistant Chief for Training, and other designated senior fire officials will attend the On-Scene Commanders Course as specified in AFI 32-4002.

3.3. Operations. The fire department and other disaster response organizations must coordinate emergency response actions by developing pre-incident plans.

3.3.1. Fire Protection Incident Management System. The Air Force uses NFPA 1561, *Fire Department Incident Management System*, and the National Fire Academy's incident command system, as modified by AFMAN 32-4004, *Contingency Response Operations*, as the standard for emergency responses.

3.3.1.1. (Added-21 SW) Supervising Firefighting Operations. The Incident Commander (IC) at the scene is in complete charge of all firefighting and rescue operations. During these operations, persons outside the fire protection organization do not give orders or interfere with the IC or firefighters.

3.3.1.2. (Added-21 SW) Fire Protection Plan. A plan for the protection of government equipment in the event of a fire or other emergency conditions must be prepared by the using agency and ready to place into immediate action. This plan shall be supplied to the Fire Prevention Office.

3.3.1.3. (Added-21 SW) Fire Apparatus Priority. All fire apparatus shall have the right-of-way over all other vehicle traffic. When an emergency response vehicle approaches with emergency lights and siren on, traffic must clear all intersections, pull to the right, and come to a complete stop. Under no circumstances will anyone other than ambulances, security police, and authorized personnel follow any closer than 500 feet behind the fire apparatus responding to an emergency.

3.3.2. Pre-Incident Plans. Fire chiefs will determine the need and develop pre-incident plans for potential high fire- and life-risk facilities, hazardous operations, and assigned/transient aircraft. Facility pre-incident plans are recorded on an AF Form 1028, **Facility Pre-Fire Plan**, or automated product. Aircraft pre-incident plans are recorded on an AFTO Form 88, **Aircraft Pre-Fire Plan** (TO 00-105E-9, *Aircraft Emergency Rescue Information*), or automated product. HQ AFC-ESA/CEX is responsible for the development and maintenance of TO 00-105E-9. The technical order provides aircraft emergency rescue, fire fighting, and hazardous materials information and procedures.

3.3.3. Rescue Teams. The fire chief will establish a dedicated rescue team(s) for each shift. Firefighters perform first-aid emergency medical care within the legal limits of their training. Rescue team members must be: (1) DoD-certified at the Fire Fighter II and Airport Fire Fighter levels (for

installations without a flying mission only Fire Fighter II certification is required), and (2) a graduate of, or scheduled to attend, the AETC or USAFE Fire Fighter Rescue Course.

3.3.4. Emergency Medical Responses. With the approval of the installation and medical care facility (MCF) commanders, the fire department may provide installation initial response and patient stabilization during medical emergencies. Emergency care protocols for the fire department must be developed and approved by the MCF commander. MCF commanders are responsible to fund emergency medical logistics, provide EMT training, and certification to meet locally established protocols and DoD requirements.

3.3.5. Occupational Safety and Health. NFPA 1500 contains policy for firefighter safety and health in all Air Force fire departments. This program will be fully integrated into the installation's Air Force Occupational Safety and Health (AFOSH) and MAJCOM Environmental, Occupational Safety and Health (EOSH) programs. The fire chief will complete and forward the NFPA 1500 Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program Worksheet provided in NFPA 1500, Appendix B, to their MAJCOM fire chief each year by 1 September. This worksheet submission will include an approved ORM plan for all non-compliance areas and will be maintained on file at the MAJCOM. MAJCOMs will consolidate base level inputs using the same worksheet. MAJCOMs will forward the consolidated worksheet and consolidated MAJCOM metric ([Attachment 7](#)) to HQ AFCEA/CEX each year by 1 October. ORM plans will be developed by the fire chief and approved by the installation commander for non-compliance with OSHA and NFPA 1500 requirements.

3.3.6. Fire Department Safety Officer. During an emergency, the senior fire official on-scene is responsible for incident safety. When the situation dictates, the senior fire official will assign an incident safety officer. Once assigned, the safety officer has the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate those activities deemed unsafe.

3.3.7. Aircraft Emergency Response Requirements. Aircraft fire fighting, rescue and support vehicles must be capable of responding to any incident on the runways or overruns within one minute after pre-positioning for a pre-announced emergency. For unannounced emergencies, at least one primary aircraft fire fighting vehicle must reach the end of the furthest runway within three minutes from the time of dispatch from the airfield fire station. The remaining primary aircraft fire fighting and rescue vehicles must arrive at the incident (for both announced or unannounced emergencies) at intervals not exceeding 30 seconds.

3.3.8. Facility Emergency Response Requirements. Facility emergency response times are outlined in DoDI 6055.6.

3.3.9. Safety During Off-Base Responses. When responding to off-base emergencies, including mutual aid emergencies, where local agencies routinely do not assign a safety officer, the Air Force senior fire official will dispatch an Air Force firefighter to act as the safety officer to observe Air Force portions of the operation. If unsafe conditions are observed or encountered by Air Force firefighters, the Air Force fire department safety officer will mitigate the condition and inform the incident commander. The Air Force fire department safety officer is responsible for ensuring that Air Force firefighters are withdrawn from unsafe fireground operations or operations violating OSHA or NFPA 1500 safety standards. The Air Force fire department safety officer may act as the safety officer for the entire incident, if requested by the incident commander.

3.3.10. Fire Vehicle Maintenance. Force Activity Designator (FAD) codes for fire protection vehicles, equipment, and supplies will be equal to the mission being supported. Record all fire pump testing, maintenance, and annual certifications on AF Form 1078, **Fire Truck and Equipment Test and Inspection Record**, or automated product.

3.3.11. Stock Levels of Fire Fighting Agents. Fire chiefs maintain a reserve quantity of aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) and dry chemical agent equal to the total capacity of assigned fire fighting vehicles at the fire station. Local procedures will be established to provide for the immediate transportation of AFFF agent for emergency operations. The fire chief will maintain a secondary reserve of AFFF agent when the Base Logistics Center does not maintain an adjusted stock level. This secondary reserve of AFFF will be equal to the total capacity of assigned fire fighting vehicles. A secondary reserve of dry chemical agent is not required.

3.3.12. Communication. The installation commander, with advice from the fire chief, will determine which agencies are authorized transceiver access to the fire crash net. A minimum of two frequencies are required for use by the fire department. One frequency will be limited to fire department access only. This frequency is reserved for tactical fire ground operations and emergency use. Other emergency responders may be allowed transceiver access on the secondary frequency only, when approved by the installation commander. All fire stations must have automatic start/transfer emergency generator backup power.

3.3.12.1. (Added-21 SW) Fire Protection Flight Communications. Depending on the nature of emergency, the Fire Protection Flight Fire Alarm Communications Center may notify the following agencies any time a fire or other emergency is reported:

3.3.12.2. (Added-21 SW) 21st Security Forces Squadron.

3.3.12.3. (Added-21 SW) 10th Medical Group Clinic.

3.3.12.4. (Added-21 SW) 21st Civil Engineer Squadron Fire Chief.

3.3.12.5. (Added-21 SW) 21st Space Wing Operations Center Command Post (WOC).

3.3.12.6. (Added-21 SW) 21st Civil Engineer Squadron Assistant Chief, Fire Prevention

3.3.12.7. (Added-21 SW) 21st Civil Engineer Squadron Fire Marshal

3.3.13. The fire chief or assistant fire chief on duty must receive at least a 30-minute prior notification when exercises involve fire fighting vehicles, equipment, or personnel.

3.4. Fire Prevention. In accordance with AFI 91-301, *Air Force Occupational Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health Program* and AFOSH STD 91-56, *Fire Protection and Prevention* (outlines the fire prevention program), fire chiefs must:

3.4.1. Implement installation fire prevention programs.

3.4.2. Conduct annual facility fire prevention assessments, unless required more often by public law or other statutory requirement.

3.4.3. Ensure AF Form 218, **Facility Fire Prevention and Protection Record**, or automated product is used as a checklist and to record the results of facility assessments.

3.4.3.1. (Added-21 SW) AF Form 218, Facility Fire Prevention/Protection Record, is used as a checklist and recording document during the inspection process. The reverse side of the form

is used to document fire inspections if no hazards or deficiencies are noted. An AF Form 218 must be prepared for each facility inspected. The facility manager or alternate accompanies the fire prevention specialist during the inspection.

3.4.4. Use AF Form 1487, **Fire Prevention Visit Report**, or automated product, to identify the condition of the fire prevention program to commanders.

3.4.4.1. (Added-21 SW) AF Form 1487, Fire Prevention Visit Report is used to:

3.4.4.2. (Added-21 SW) Identify to the functional manager all fire hazards or deficiencies noted during the inspections.

3.4.4.3. (Added-21 SW) Note any fire hazard or any fire safety deficiency not corrected during the inspection.

3.4.4.4. (Added-21 SW) Note any trend of minor hazards with potential to become major hazards.

3.4.4.5. (Added-21 SW) Note if the functional manager fails to support the base fire prevention program.

3.4.4.6. (Added-21 SW) Note if the functional manager has not established an effective fire prevention program for their facility.

3.4.4.7. (Added-21 SW) The functional manager's AF Form 3, Hazard Abatement Plan, Risk Assessment Codes, and the Fire Safety Deficiency Code Management Systems are explained in AFI 91-301.

3.4.5. (Added-21 SW) Fire Prevention. The primary objective of the fire prevention program at Peterson Air Force Base is to eliminate or minimize loss of life and property by fire. This can best be accomplished if all personnel realize that fire prevention is not exclusively an assigned duty, but a shared responsibility of all personnel assigned, employed, or residing on this installation. As with other activities, the best and most economical means of eliminating any problem is to anticipate and prevent its occurrence.

3.4.5.1. (Added-21 SW) All commanders are responsible for fire prevention. Each functional manager, unit or squadron commander is responsible for fire prevention within their functional area and for correcting fire hazards and deficiencies. The functional manager is defined in AFI 91-301.

3.5. Facility Fire Protection Systems. The appropriate civil engineer shop or contractor equivalent must inspect, test, repair, and maintain fire detection, water distribution, and suppression systems.

3.6. Fire Protection System Impairments. Fire protection system impairments and systems out-of-service, to include water distribution systems, must be reported immediately to the Fire Alarm Communication Center (FACC). The appropriate civil engineer shop or contractor equivalent repairs and maintains fire suppression, fire alarm, fire detection and water distribution systems. The designated civil engineer shop records all water distribution tests on AF Form 1027, **Water Flow Test Record**, or automated product, and provides copies of all water distribution tests to the fire chief.

3.7. Fire Protection Engineering. The engineering flight or maintenance engineering element manages fire protection engineering requirements as prescribed by the current edition of MIL-HDBK-1008, *Fire Protection for Facilities Engineering, Design, and Construction*. The fire

chief provides consultation and design recommendations regarding fire fighting operational requirements. The fire chief is not responsible for system design. The fire chief coordinates on design drawings to signify review and that fire fighting operational recommendations are incorporated. This coordination does not indicate fire protection engineering design acceptance.

3.8. (Added-21 SW) The Inspection Process. A fire department representative shall inspect all facilities and areas as required by DoD or National Fire Protection guidance. Inspections may be conducted without prior notification. Establishments leasing real property from the Air Force and erecting facilities on said land must comply with applicable AFOSH Standards, National Fire Codes, and Air Force Instructions. These establishments shall be inspected by the base Fire Department.

3.8.1. (Added-21 SW) When hazardous practices or processes are observed during an inspection, the fire prevention specialist must stop the operation immediately. The fire prevention specialist notifies the Assistant Chief of Fire Prevention and the Fire Chief immediately. The Fire Marshal, 21 CES/CC, is notified and, if resolution of the situation with the functional manager fails, the Installation Commander is notified and determines if the operation will continue.

3.8.2. (Added-21 SW) Upon completing the inspection, the fire prevention specialist briefs the facility manager or alternate of the results of the inspection. If an AF Form 1487 is issued, the facility manager ensures that the form is annotated with corrective actions, and signed by the functional manager, and is returned to the Fire Prevention Office no later than the suspense date noted on the form.

3.8.3. (Added-21 SW) AF Form 1487 may be routed through channels to the Installation Commander for correction of hazards or deficiencies when deemed necessary by the Fire Chief.

3.8.4. (Added-21 SW) AF Form 1487 is issued in triplicate. The first copy is sent to the functional manager. The second copy is issued to the facility or building manager or their alternate. The third copy is kept in the Fire Prevention Office suspense file.

3.8.5. (Added-21 SW) AF Form 1487 gives the functional manager all the information required for them to understand what the hazard or deficiency is, what corrective action is necessary, how to begin corrective action, and how and where to send replies to close out the Fire Prevention AF Form 1487 suspense. Instructions for completing the form are on the back of the form.

3.8.6. (Added-21 SW) The functional manager starts immediate actions to correct fire safety deficiencies according to AFI 91-301.

3.9. (Added-21 SW) Blocking of Fire Exits. Do not lock, block, obscure, or obstruct exits during hours of operation. Keep aisles, foyers, lobbies, and areas leading to exits clean and free of obstructions. When movable chairs and tables are used, they must be arranged to maintain aisles to exit ways. All exits shall be checked prior to opening, to ensure doors are unlocked and panic hardware and emergency exit lights are functioning properly. Immediately remove accumulations of snow and ice from all paths of egress, which may impair safe exit in the event of an emergency.

3.10. (Added-21 SW) Curtains, Drapes, and Other Decorations. Use only noncombustible or flame-proof curtains, drapes, and similar material in all facilities.

3.11. (Added-21 SW) Authentic Standards. In the absence of specific Department of Defense or Air Force directives, policies, etc., on fire prevention criteria, the NFPA criteria applies. Hazardous conditions of a peculiar nature for which criteria has not been established or published must be carefully assessed. The Fire Chief makes the final decision.

3.12. (Added-21 SW) Maximum Occupancy and Capacity. Maximum capacity of occupant load must be posted in the Fire Prevention folder and Facility Folder in the Fire Prevention Office. The occupant load must not exceed the maximum set forth in NFPA Code 101, Life Safety Code. Assistance for computing capacities may be requested from the Fire Prevention Element. The capacities must not exceed the number of fixed seats in the auditorium, bowling lanes, dining hall, gymnasium, and other similar facilities.

3.13. (Added-21 SW) Fire Reporting:

3.13.1. (Added-21 SW) Any person who discovers a fire, regardless of size or type, shall move to a safe location and report it immediately by dialing 911 on the base telephone system, or 556-7117 from cell or commercial telephones. Provide the emergency operator the exact location of the fire, address, building number, street intersection, name, rank and a callback telephone number.

3.13.2. (Added-21 SW) Except when the emergency demands alternative action, the person who gives the alarm stays on the phone to give more information, as needed.

4. Forms Prescribed . AF Forms 218, **Facility Fire Prevention and Protection Record**; 1027, **Water Flow Test Record**; 1028, **Facility Pre-Fire Plan**; 1071, **Inspection Maintenance Record**; 1078, **Fire Truck and Equipment Test and Inspection Record**; 1085, **Fire Protection Training Report**; and 1487, **Fire Prevention Visit Report**.

5. (Added-21 SW) Authority to Commandeer. The Fire Chief or incident commander may commandeer available military vehicles, equipment, materials, and personnel considered necessary for the prompt control and extinguishment of fires or rescue of personnel. They may also seek voluntary civilian help including mutual aid.

6. (Added-21 SW) The 302d Airlift Wing, Operational Support Airlift Command, DET 1, 94th Airman-ship Training Squadron, and DET 1, 21st Operations Group must develop an operating instruction to:

6.1. (Added-21 SW) Ensure maintenance officers develop plans to stop the spread of fire on or around aircraft, including the removal of aircraft from areas involved, and provides for definite assignment of teams for aircraft removal and the operation of supporting equipment in case of a fire. Provide a copy of this plan to the Fire Protection Flight.

6.2. (Added-21 SW) Ensure all personnel exercise their appropriate operating instruction for fire prevention at least annually or more frequently, if required.

6.3. (Added-21 SW) Inform all maintenance personnel of their responsibilities to immediately report all fuel spills to the fire department. When a fuel spill occurs under an aircraft, all maintenance must be stopped and heat-producing devices extinguished or turned off. Operating aircraft shall be immediately shut down. One person is designated by the aircraft crew chief to stand by with a portable, wheeled-type, fire extinguisher until the fire department arrives on the scene.

6.4. (Added-21 SW) Ensure all personnel conform to the Spill Prevention and Response Plan for all fuel and oil spills. This material must be cleaned up and disposed of by each squadron in accordance with the Spill Prevention Plan.

7. (Added-21 SW) The Commander, 10th Medical Group, designates one ambulance and crew to respond to military aircraft emergencies during normal duty hours. All other ambulance requirements are met by American Medical Response (AMR) upon request of the incident commander.

8. (Added-21 SW) The Commander, 21st Security Forces Squadron:

8.1. (Added-21 SW) Dispatches patrols to the scene of fire and emergencies to provide traffic control, security, and personnel control.

8.2. (Added-21 SW) Notifies the 21 CES Fire Protection Flight Fire Alarm Communications Center at extension 6-7354 when streets are blocked.

8.3. (Added-21 SW) Prohibits parking within 15 feet of any fire hydrant, fire department connection, fire lane, or area that blocks the way of emergency fire vehicles.

8.4. (Added-21 SW) Ensures scheduled security patrols routinely observe buildings and facilities during the night and other extended closed periods. Reports notice of any potential fire hazards to the 21 CES Fire Protection Flight Fire Alarm Communications Center.

8.5. (Added-21 SW) Notifies the base photographer and provides on-base transportation to the emergency.

9. (Added-21 SW) 21st Civil Engineer Squadron:

9.1. (Added-21 SW) Operations Flight (CEO):

9.1.1. (Added-21 SW) Submits all AF Form 332, Base Civil Engineer Work Requests, to the Fire Protection Flight, 21 CES/CEF, for coordination and review before processing.

9.1.2. (Added-21 SW) Establishes priorities for work requests identified in the Hazard Abatement and Fire Safety Deficiency Programs.

9.1.3. (Added-21 SW) Notifies the Fire Protection Flight Fire Alarm Communications Center, ext. 6-7354, when fire protection or detection systems or fire hydrants are placed out of service or returned to service.

9.1.4. (Added-21 SW) Provides support, as required, for heavy equipment at the scene of fire or other emergencies.

9.1.5. (Added-21 SW) Prioritizes service calls that are certified as fire safety hazards. Does not assign them as routine work requests.

9.1.6. (Added-21 SW) Notifies the Fire Protection Flight Fire Alarm Communications Center when the water supply drops below minimum standards for fire protection.

9.1.7. (Added-21 SW) Ensures the rapid response of alarm systems technician, electrician, and craftsman with proper tools and equipment to each incident, if deemed necessary by the senior fire officer.

9.1.8. (Added-21 SW) Notifies the Fire Alarm Communications Center when fire protection systems or fire hydrants must be out of service, or when roads or streets are blocked.

9.2. (Added-21 SW) The Base Housing Officer (CEH):

9.2.1. (Added-21 SW) Submits a weekly list of new military family housing occupants, including quarters addresses and duty phone numbers to the Fire Prevention Office.

9.3. (Added-21 SW) Resources Flight (CER):

9.3.1. (Added-21 SW) Real Estate: Notifies the Fire Prevention Office of any changes to building designation, use, occupancy change, or disposal.

9.3.2. (Added-21 SW) Maintains and supplies to the fire department a current building custodian list.

9.4. (Added-21 SW) Engineering (CEC):

9.4.1. (Added-21 SW) Engineering Element. All project specifications and drawings, including SABER, Non-appropriated Fund and Army/Air Force Exchange Service, are reviewed and coordinated with the Fire Protection Flight. Reviews are conducted at pre-design, 15%, 35%, 50%, 90%, 95%, and 100% design, and upon completion of design. The Fire Prevention Office requires a minimum of five working days for review of plans.

9.4.2. (Added-21 SW) Upon completion of work on projects involving fire suppression or detection systems, notifies the Fire Prevention Office of the time for the final test to permit representatives of the Fire Protection Flight and the appropriate Civil Engineer flight to participate in the system inspection.

9.4.3. (Added-21 SW) Notifies the Fire Prevention Office of pre-design meetings for Corps of Engineer projects.

10. (Added-21 SW) Officer in Charge, Weapons and Training Flight:

10.1. (Added-21 SW) Notifies the Fire Alarm Communications Center when the fire symbol changes on any storage or operational facility within the munitions storage or holding areas.

10.2. (Added-21 SW) Notifies the Fire Alarm Communications Center when munitions are transported on base by commercial carrier and when they are transported to and from storage areas and munitions holding areas.

11. (Added-21 SW) The Commander, 21st Communications Squadron:

11.1. (Added-21 SW) Ensures personnel installing communications cables do not breach any fire or smoke walls or partitions. These walls are extremely important to the fire safety of all facilities.

11.2. (Added-21 SW) If walls are breached, ensures any holes made through fire or smoke walls for installation of communication cables are patched in accordance with the National Fire Codes when the job has been completed.

12. (Added-21 SW) Fire and Evacuation Drills:

12.1. (Added-21 SW) Occupants of any building alerted to the possibility or presence of a fire evacuate to a pre-designated location, a safe distance from the facility. Do not reenter until the Incident Commander declares the area safe. Fire evacuation plans are required in facilities where egress is not evident.

12.2. (Added-21 SW) Fire and evacuation drills must be conducted as listed below:

12.2.1. (Added-21 SW) Monthly - Child Care Center or nurseries and Youth Center.

12.2.2. (Added-21 SW) Quarterly - Health care, public assemblies, hangars, maintenance and industrial facilities, and recreation facilities.

12.2.3. (Added-21 SW) Annually - All base facilities where personnel have a manned duty station.

12.3. (Added-21 SW) The installation Fire Chief or designated representative can, in the interest of life safety, conduct fire evacuation drills in any facility or area at his or her discretion.

12.4. (Added-21 SW) Drills are recorded by the facility or building manager in his or her fire prevention folder and are reviewed by the fire prevention specialist for authenticity at the time of the facility inspection. Required frequencies can be increased, but not decreased, by the functional manager or facility manager, if conditions warrant.

12.5. (Added-21 SW) The base Fire Prevention Office provides assistance in conducting fire drills upon request. Please request your requirements for assistance in writing.

13. (Added-21 SW) False Alarms:

13.1. (Added-21 SW) Unscheduled drills or test runs of firefighting and rescue vehicles not coordinated with the Fire Chief are prohibited.

13.2. (Added-21 SW) Tampering with or destroying fire detection or suppression equipment is a violation of UCMJ, Article 109.

13.3. (Added-21 SW) Tampering with or destroying fire detection or suppression equipment is a violation of Colorado Statute 18-4-501.

14. (Added-21 SW) Fire Extinguishers. Unit commanders, unit supervisors, and facility or building managers are responsible for all first-aid firefighting equipment located within their specific areas of responsibility.

14.1. (Added-21 SW) Fire department personnel issue and install first-aid firefighting equipment in accordance with Air Force and National Fire Protection Association criteria with the exception of fire extinguishers that are a component part of equipment, vehicles, aircraft, and machinery, etc. The using agency is required to procure portable fire extinguishers for new facilities or to fill a new requirement. Relocation and transfer of fire extinguishers without the coordination of the fire department is prohibited, regardless of whom purchased the extinguisher.

14.2. (Added-21 SW) Monthly inspections of fire extinguishers shall be documented by the facility or building manager to ascertain their proper locations, clearances, and serviceability. Loss of air pressure, broken seals, partial use, and weight inspection requirements are justifications to classify a fire extinguisher unserviceable. The respective supervisors of the using organizations do frequent inspections of fire extinguishers located on the flight line and other aircraft parking areas. Minimum inspection frequency is monthly.

14.3. (Added-21 SW) Fire extinguishers requiring maintenance are brought immediately to the fire prevention section by the using organization.

14.4. (Added-21 SW) Fire extinguishers must not be used for any purpose other than control of fires. Supervisors must ensure personnel under their jurisdiction are familiar with the location and use of all fire extinguishers. Fire extinguishers are hung or placed at least four inches off the floor and no higher than five feet to the top of the extinguisher. The Fire Protection Flight is responsible for placement and annual inspection of all fire extinguishers.

14.5. (Added-21 SW) Fire extinguisher training is an annual requirement for all employees, military or civilian. Supervisors should conduct fire extinguisher training for personnel upon assignment and annually thereafter. Personnel assigned flightline duties require training from the Fire Department. The Fire Prevention Office offers fire extinguisher training monthly and upon request. Call the Fire Prevention Office, extension 6-7774/4242, for specific dates and times.

15. (Added-21 SW) Control of Smoking:

15.1. (Added-21 SW) Smoking, striking of matches, use of mechanical lighters, and use of other flame producing devices is prohibited on the flight line (all areas within the fence), on aprons, in hangars and munitions maintenance or storage areas, or on aircraft parking areas (including inside vehicles), or in any area throughout the flight line which could constitute a serious hazard. Smoking or the use of an open flame device is also prohibited in any building, structure, or room (including miscellaneous supply rooms) used for storage, repair, industrial processing, servicing, testing, or fabrication unless approved as stated in paragraph **15.2. (Added)** of this supplement.

15.2. (Added-21 SW) Smoking may be permitted in certain designated buildings, structures, or rooms in accordance with AFI 40-102 and appropriate fire regulations. Approved smoking areas must be plainly marked by the facility or building manager. Approved areas must be suitably marked by placards or similar means, and must be properly separated from all combustible material. Fire prevention specialists may void any approved smoking area at any time if they determine safe conditions are not being maintained or in places where combustibles may become ignited or flammable vapors may exist.

15.3. (Added-21 SW) The facility or building manager supervises controlled smoking areas. Matches and cigarettes must be disposed of in an approved noncombustible receptacle located in the controlled smoking areas.

15.4. (Added-21 SW) Smoking, striking of matches or operation of mechanical lighters is prohibited within 50 feet (100 feet if so indicated) of:

15.4.1. (Added-21 SW) Hangars.

15.4.2. (Added-21 SW) Aircraft repair docks.

15.4.3. (Added-21 SW) Paint and dope shops.

15.4.4. (Added-21 SW) Petroleum, oil, and lubricants storage and dispensing areas (100 feet).

15.4.5. (Added-21 SW) Fuel dispensing vehicles or fueling and refueling operations (100 feet).

15.4.6. (Added-21 SW) Flammable liquids.

15.4.7. (Added-21 SW) Vehicle maintenance or similar facilities of an extra hazardous nature. "No Smoking" signs must be conspicuously posted in all buildings, structures, or rooms where smoking is prohibited.

15.5. (Added-21 SW) Smoking by persons in bed is prohibited.

15.6. (Added-21 SW) Personnel who cause damage or destruction to government property due to careless smoking practices may be held liable.

15.7. (Added-21 SW) The use of candles, incense burners, or other hazardous open flame devices in any building or facility is prohibited without specific permission of the Fire Chief or a designated representative.

16. (Added-21 SW) Housekeeping:

16.1. (Added-21 SW) Steel wool and rags, clean or soiled, must be stored in separate metal containers with self-closing lids when not in use. At no time will steel wool or rags be stored in combustible containers. When bundles or boxes of clean rags are opened, the entire contents must be immediately placed in a covered metal container. Containers used for the storage of steel wool or rags must be identified as to their contents on the outside.

16.2. (Added-21 SW) Only approved metal containers are used for the disposal of waste materials in industrial facilities. All waste containers must be emptied at the end of each work day or shift or more often, if necessary.

16.3. (Added-21 SW) Refrigeration units, electrical motors, appliances, and other such equipment must be kept free of excessive accumulation of oil, dust, and dirt at all times.

16.4. (Added-21 SW) Rubbish, paper, dry grass, and other combustible waste materials must not be allowed to accumulate under and around any buildings or areas.

16.5. (Added-21 SW) Outside trash containers and dumpsters are located in such a manner as to prevent the spread of fire to any nearby facility. Trash pickup points must be established at least 20 feet from any facility or structure.

16.6. (Added-21 SW) Facilities such as carpenter shops and metal working shops that are subject to excessive accumulation of dust must be cleaned from ceiling to floor at regularly scheduled intervals to reduce the possibility of dust explosions.

16.7. (Added-21 SW) Any holes in interior walls must be promptly reported to the Civil Engineer Squadron via a service call. All holes shall be repaired with materials at least equal to the original fire resistance rating of the wall. At no time will trash be disposed of in such openings.

16.8. (Added-21 SW) Corridors, hallways, stairwells, or any path of egress must remain clear of combustibles, flammables, and other materials that could contribute to fire or obstruction.

16.9. (Added-21 SW) Combustible materials, supplies, gasoline powered equipment, and flammable liquids used for Self-Help projects or regular use must not be stored or used in mechanical rooms, HVAC rooms, electrical equipment rooms, boiler rooms, attics, under stairwells, and other areas of the facility unless specifically designed for that purpose.

16.10. (Added-21 SW) Combustible materials must have a minimum clearance of at least six inches from steam pipes.

16.11. (Added-21 SW) Combustible decorations, i.e., fishnets, parachutes, sheets, carpeting, curtains etc., must not be placed on ceilings or walls.

16.12. (Added-21 SW) Janitorial supplies and equipment rooms are kept in order at all times. Mops and dust mops must be hung up to prevent the head from resting on the floor.

17. (Added-21 SW) Warehouses and Buildings Used for Storage, Packing Materials, and Waste:

17.1. (Added-21 SW) A minimum of 36 inches must be maintained between stacked supplies and fire sprinkler heads, and a clearance of 18 inches must be maintained from light fixtures.

17.2. (Added-21 SW) Supplies must not be stacked within 24 inches of fire extinguishers, fire alarm boxes, sprinkler valves, electrical panels, or evacuation routes.

17.3. (Added-21 SW) Doors in storage buildings or warehouses must not be blocked unless written approval is granted by the Fire Chief. All such blocked doors must be conspicuously marked on the outside by a sign with 4-inch letters stating "DOOR BLOCKED."

17.4. (Added-21 SW) Combustible materials used for packing such as excelsior, shredded paper, etc., must be stored in a fire resistant location. Supply of materials in immediate use must be in metal lined containers. The covers for the containers must be self-closing or equipped with fusible links so as to automatically close in case of fire.

17.5. (Added-21 SW) To reduce the fire hazard, only a minimum of combustible packing materials can be kept on hand in storage areas.

17.6. (Added-21 SW) Fire doors must not be blocked in the open position at any time by any means (NFPA 80).

18. (Added-21 SW) New, Modified, and Self-Help Construction:

18.1. (Added-21 SW) All buildings are given a fire resistance classification of combustible or non-combustible. The modification of a building or installation of combustible ceilings, walls, etc., downgrades the building classification; therefore, the installation or erection of combustible structures inside noncombustible rated buildings is prohibited.

18.2. (Added-21 SW) Written permission must be obtained from 21 CES/CC before making any modification to existing buildings.

18.3. (Added-21 SW) All requests for Self-Help work must be submitted on AF Form 332 and coordinated through the Fire Prevention Office. All work shall be in compliance with current standards and shall not impair installed fire protection systems or life safety features. Failure to have an approved AF Form 332 can result in the modification, etc., being removed from the facility.

19. (Added-21 SW) Aircraft Style Heaters:

19.1. (Added-21 SW) The use of aircraft style heaters, used primarily for warming aircraft engines, is prohibited for space heating within or adjacent to a combustible structure in which combustible materials or equipment are stored or used. Exception to this rule is when the Installation Commander considers heating the structure vital to the mission or health of personnel. This will be authorized only when the following procedures are accomplished:

19.1.1. (Added-21 SW) Before heaters are used, a fire prevention specialist inspects the building and area. Heaters are protected by conveniently located first aid and firefighting equipment.

19.1.2. (Added-21 SW) Heaters must be located at least 25 feet from the structure and supervised by fully qualified operators while in use.

19.1.3. (Added-21 SW) Cool heaters before refueling. Never refuel heaters while still in operation.

20. (Added-21 SW) Electrical:

20.1. (Added-21 SW) Electrical installation, alterations, and repair must be done only by qualified electricians assigned to or authorized by the Base Civil Engineer.

20.2. (Added-21 SW) Electrical extension cords must be plugged into installed electrical outlets only and must not be "daisy-chained" or attached to lighting fixtures.

20.3. (Added-21 SW) Frayed, broken, or otherwise faulty electrical wires or extension cords must be replaced immediately or removed from use. Splices are not permitted in any electrical cords or wires.

20.4. (Added-21 SW) Only fused or breaker type multi-outlet extensions are authorized for use. Non-fused multi-outlet adapters for wall outlets and small gauge wire multi-outlet extension cords (flat cords), commonly sold in stores, are prohibited.

20.5. (Added-21 SW) Extension cords must be proper gauge and one continuous length. Extension cords must be protected against mechanical damage and not permanently affixed with nails or tacks.

They must not run through walls, windows, ceilings, floors, under rugs or carpets, or through doorways and shall not be used in place of permanent wiring.

20.6. (Added-21 SW) Blown fuses must not be bridged with any item, nor will circuit breaker switches be taped or tied to prevent their tripping. Only fuses of proper amp-rate will be used in fuse boxes. When a fuse has blown, the source of the discrepancy must be determined and corrected before replacing the fuse.

20.7. (Added-21 SW) Exit lights must conform to NFPA 101 and MIL-HDBK-1008C, and ETL 99-4. It is the responsibility of the using organization to ensure these lights are inspected daily and are in operating condition. The facility manager shall document inspections of exit lights monthly and file the documentation in the facility Fire Prevention Folder.

20.8. (Added-21 SW) Emergency lighting in compliance with ETL 99-4 shall be strategically located in buildings, when applicable, to provide adequate illumination for rapid and safe evacuation of building occupants in the event of power failure or other emergencies. Candles must never be used for emergency lighting purposes. The facility manager shall document inspections of emergency lighting monthly and file the documentation in the facility Fire Prevention Folder.

20.9. (Added-21 SW) Light bulbs used in small closets must not exceed 40 watts, and light bulbs in lamps must not exceed the wattage specified on the lamp. Lamps must not be used without shades attached.

20.10. (Added-21 SW) Only approved explosion-proof electrical appliances and equipment will be used in areas where flammable vapors may exist. This requirement includes spark and dust producing equipment such as grinders, drills, saws, sanders, lathes, etc.

20.11. (Added-21 SW) Radios, stereos, TV equipment, and other such appliances must be properly cased during operation, unless they are in an authorized repair shop.

20.12. (Added-21 SW) Only higher voltage receptacles that permit the plugging in of a standard 110/125-volt plug will be marked with the higher voltage output designation.

20.13. (Added-21 SW) All electrical motors and appliances must be properly grounded and kept free of lint, grease, and other foreign materials.

20.14. (Added-21 SW) Privately owned refrigerators, other than new, installed in dormitories, shops, and offices require inspection, approval, and certification by 21 CES before installation and use.

20.15. (Added-21 SW) Portable electric heaters shall not be used in base facilities. Report heating problems to 21 CES Customer Service Desk at 556-4030.

20.16. (Added-21 SW) All appliances not in use must be unplugged from electrical source.

21. (Added-21 SW) Cooking:

21.1. (Added-21 SW) Toasters, hot plates, and cooking or heating devices are prohibited in base facilities unless designed with kitchen cooking equipment.

21.2. (Added-21 SW) Coffee makers must be Underwriters Laboratory listed and placed on a non-combustible surface, 12 inches away from combustible materials.

21.3. (Added-21 SW) Microwave ovens are permitted in break rooms of facility work centers and in break rooms of dormitories. Microwave ovens in dormitory rooms are restricted to residential types

only. Before installation, Civil Engineer electricians must inspect the designated electrical circuit for operational capability.

21.4. (Added-21 SW) Exercise care to ensure that cooking vessels are not filled above a safe capacity with cooking liquids, oils, or grease. Cooking oil must be changed frequently to prevent its reaching a low flash point.

21.5. (Added-21 SW) Rags or other combustible materials must never be placed on top of stoves. The use of ovens for the purpose of drying clothing is prohibited.

21.6. (Added-21 SW) Stoves and microwave ovens must not be left unattended while cooking.

21.7. (Added-21 SW) Portable charcoal broilers or grills must not be used for cooking indoors or on balconies and must not be located closer than 10 feet to any building, structure, or portion thereof. Permanently installed broilers or grills must be at least 20 feet from any building, structure, or portion thereof unless the facility is so designed.

21.8. (Added-21 SW) Charcoal grills shall be emptied of used coals prior to storage inside a facility. Ensure used coals are completely extinguished (soaked where necessary) prior to disposal.

22. (Added-21 SW) Use and Storage of Flammable Liquids and Gases:

22.1. (Added-21 SW) Gasoline and other highly flammable liquids must not be used for starting fires.

22.2. (Added-21 SW) Flammable liquids such as gasoline, jet fuels, kerosene, alcohol, paint, acetone, and ether must not be stored in any area except those approved by the Fire Marshal or Fire Chief.

22.3. (Added-21 SW) Flammables must be kept in approved safety containers when in storage and dispensed only in areas where adequate ventilation is available. Do not use glass containers for storage, handling, or transporting flammable liquids.

22.4. (Added-21 SW) Gasoline powered equipment, such as lawnmowers, motorcycles, etc., must not be stored in any building unless the building is designated as a garage or authorized vehicle storage area. Do not refuel gasoline powered engines while they are hot or inside any building.

22.5. (Added-21 SW) Flammables such as paints, varnishes, lacquers, and other finishing materials, when being used in a building, must be limited to one day's supply, except in authorized designated storage areas.

22.6. (Added-21 SW) Buildings used for storage of paints and other flammables must be separated from other structures in accordance with the National Fire Codes.

22.7. (Added-21 SW) Vats containing flammable or combustible solvents used for cleaning purposes must be equipped with a fusible link, self-closing lid. Only approved solvents listed in Air Force directives can be used in these vats.

22.8. (Added-21 SW) Only explosion proof type heating or electrical devices are used in fuel system pump houses, hangars, aircraft docks, or similar facilities where the possibility of dangerous concentrations of flammable vapors may exist.

22.9. (Added-21 SW) Flammable or combustible liquids must not be poured or drained into any manhole, sewer, drainage ditch, or any other location that could result in increased potential for fire or pollution of the environment.

22.10. (Added-21 SW) Aircraft fuel, benzene, gasoline, and other flammable or combustible liquids must not be used for cleaning purposes. Only authorized cleaning solvents will be used.

22.11. (Added-21 SW) All maintenance personnel should be knowledgeable of their responsibility to immediately report all fuel spills to the fire department. If a fuel spill occurs under an aircraft, all maintenance must be stopped and heat-producing devices extinguished and turned off. Operating aircraft must be immediately shut down. One person is designated by the aircraft crew chief to stand by with a portable, wheeled-type, fire extinguisher until the fire department arrives on the scene.

22.12. (Added-21 SW) All sections must conform to the Spill Prevention and Response Plan for their fuel and oil spills. Spilled materials must be cleaned up and disposed of by the responsible organization in accordance with the Spill Prevention and Response Plan.

22.13. (Added-21 SW) Maintenance is not performed on gasoline trucks, storage devices and facilities, or in tanks until drained, vented, and properly purged of flammable vapors. After purging, work must not be started until an explosive test is performed by permit issued by Confined Space Entry Team, Bioenvironmental, Safety, and the Fire Department, and then only when adequate safety precautions are observed.

22.14. (Added-21 SW) The fuel servicing of vehicles, tugs, forklifts, motor powered vehicles, or aircraft is not permitted inside buildings or while engines or electrical equipment are in operation, unless written consent is given by the Fire Chief.

22.15. (Added-21 SW) Portable ground power heating units must not be refueled until properly cooled in accordance with the applicable technical order.

22.16. (Added-21 SW) Flammable storage cabinets are designed to prevent contents from becoming involved in fire. Alteration of flammable storage cabinets (including disabling self-closing doors) shall be prohibited.

22.17. (Added-21 SW) Storage of propane cylinders shall comply with NFPA 58 as follows:

22.17.1. (Added-21 SW) Outside storage for cylinders awaiting use (including barbecues) shall be located at least 20 feet from any doorway or opening in a building. Cylinders shall not be located near exits, stairways, or in areas normally used, or intended to be used, for the safe egress of building occupants.

22.17.2. (Added-21 SW) Cylinders shall be protected by either an enclosure or a lockable ventilated metal locker or rack that prevents tampering with valves and pilferage of the cylinder.

22.17.3. (Added-21 SW) Protection against vehicle impact shall be provided in accordance with good engineering practice where vehicle traffic normally is expected at the location.

22.17.4. (Added-21 SW) Storage locations shall be provided with a 20-lb B:C rated portable fire extinguisher. Extinguisher must be mounted within 30 feet of the storage area IAW NFPA 10.

22.17.5. (Added-21 SW) Cylinders in storage shall be located to minimize exposure to excessive temperature rise (+125F), physical damage, or tampering.

22.17.6. (Added-21 SW) Cylinders in storage shall be positioned such that the pressure relief valve is in direct communication with the vapor space of the cylinder.

22.17.7. (Added-21 SW) It is not permissible to store propane gas cylinders, or any other compressed gas cylinders, with flammable or combustible liquids, or within 20 feet of flammable

materials. For further information regarding the safe storage and handling of compressed gas cylinders, see OSHA [29CFR 1910.101(b)] and Compressed Gas Association (CGA) Pamphlet P-1-1965, Safe Handling of Compressed Gases.

23. (Added-21 SW) Aircraft:

23.1. (Added-21 SW) The number and type of fire extinguishers prescribed by current directives for a particular aircraft must be present before the engine is started. The power unit uses the full length of the cable, but never less than 30 feet and never placed downwind. At no time are running power units positioned under wings or other overhanging parts of the aircraft.

23.2. (Added-21 SW) At no time are ground power units located less than 50 feet from aircraft during refueling or oxygen operations while power equipment is running. An extended safe distance is recommended, depending on the circumstances.

23.3. (Added-21 SW) Power units, when operating and connected to aircraft, must be observed by a qualified attendant at all times. The attendant must be on the same side of the aircraft as the power unit and remain within 50 feet of the unit at all times while the unit is running. Constant visual inspection of the exhaust system must be made to ensure the integrity of the flame arrestors. No sparks should escape the exhaust system.

23.4. (Added-21 SW) Maintenance of aircraft fuel cells requires extreme caution. Possible danger of fire or explosion exists at all times. Repairs must be made by qualified personnel and then only in an area where spark or flame producing devices are excluded. Fuel cell repair on open fuel lines must be authorized in approved fuel cell repair hangars and nose docks only.

23.4.1. (Added-21 SW) Safety precautions, as set forth in applicable technical orders, must be strictly followed when performing external fuel tank repairs. Workers physically entering tank cells must be required to wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Protective clothing must not have pockets and are not be secured with metal fastening devices. Jewelry is prohibited in fuel cell repair area.

23.4.2. (Added-21 SW) Equipment used in aircraft fuel cell repairs must be of the approved type authorized for hazardous locations, and is used in accordance with applicable directives.

23.5. (Added-21 SW) Without exception, aircraft on parking ramps or in hangars must be grounded to a low resistant static ground wire during maintenance operations, weapons loading and unloading, washing, or oxygen servicing.

23.6. (Added-21 SW) Fueling and defueling operations must not be conducted within a 100-foot radius of aircraft that have radio or radar transmitting equipment in operation. Aircraft must not be defueled or serviced with fuel, water, alcohol, or liquid oxygen (LOX) inside or within 50 feet of hangars (measured from the servicing or defueling points or vents). Fueling or defueling operations must be suspended by fuel supply officers when winds are 30 knots or above, or when electrical storms are in the immediate area (within three miles). Under conditions of blowing sand, fuel-servicing operations may be suspended at lower velocities. An aircraft with a mission that has been classified as an emergency by the operations officer may be serviced if approval has been obtained from the Fuels Management Officer and the Fire Chief. If approval is obtained, a fire truck is dispatched to stand by during these operations. All fueling and defueling operations must be stopped upon detection of fuel leaks or spills. Maintenance operations must be discontinued and the fire department notified immediately. Aircraft must not be moved in a spill area without a fire officer's approval.

23.7. (Added-21 SW) Aircraft component parts, aft section, engines, fuel cells, tanks, or reservoirs, containing flammable liquids, when separated from the aircraft, must be purged and certified to be vapor free by a qualified quality control person in their flight or squadron. All component parts, when separated from the aircraft, must be statically grounded.

23.8. (Added-21 SW) The following procedures must be followed at all times when servicing an aircraft with LOX:

23.8.1. (Added-21 SW) Service areas must be well ventilated and free from oil, grease, and fuel vapors.

23.8.2. (Added-21 SW) Drip pans must be placed under outer overflow vents of aircraft to prevent contact of LOX with any oil or grease. Drip pans must be kept clean and not used for any other purpose.

23.8.3. (Added-21 SW) Aircraft and oxygen charging equipment must be grounded at all times.

23.8.4. (Added-21 SW) Oxygen hoses and other equipment must be kept free of oil, grease, and organic material.

23.9. (Added-21 SW) Combustible material such as boxes, paper, and rags must not be left in aircraft, parking areas, or on aprons.

23.10. (Added-21 SW) Open containers of flammable liquids are not allowed on the installation.

24. (Added-21 SW) Hangars:

24.1. (Added-21 SW) Aircraft must not be painted, nor can paint be removed in hangars unless the building is specifically designed for this purpose or written approval waiving standard requirements has been obtained from the Fire Chief, the Chief of Ground Safety, the Bioenvironmental Engineer, and the 21 CES Environmental Flight (CEV), 21 CES.

24.2. (Added-21 SW) Gasoline engine powered maintenance equipment must not be positioned in hangars, nose docks, corrosion control, or fuel cell repair facilities at any time. (AFOSHSTD91-43/NFPA30)

24.3. (Added-21 SW) Aircraft located inside hangars must be effectively grounded at all times to a low resistance static ground.

24.4. (Added-21 SW) Fire lanes must be established in hangars and shop areas, and must be kept clear at all times. Lanes must be a minimum of four feet wide.

24.5. (Added-21 SW) Parking of vehicles or equipment of any type, such as ground power and support equipment or component parts for maintenance purposes, is prohibited in the area bordered on either side of the door encasement of all main hangars.

24.6. (Added-21 SW) Vehicles or equipment without approved spark arrestors must not be operated inside high hazard buildings such as hangars, etc.

24.7. (Added-21 SW) Vehicles or equipment must not be parked within five feet of an aircraft in hangars (National Electrical Code). Vehicles or equipment should enter hangars only to accomplish an activity, and then exit upon completion, except when approved by the Fire Chief.

24.8. (Added-21 SW) When mission requirements or weather conditions create a need to park vehicles inside hangars, a plan for an isolated parking area will be developed and approved by the 21

SPTG/CC in coordination with installation ground safety, fire protection, and 21 CES officials. This special parking area will be outside of any potential hazard area and ventilated as required by AFOSH Standard 161-2. Traffic patterns will be separated from parked aircraft. (AFOSHSTD91-100)

25. (Added-21 SW) Refueling Areas:

25.1. (Added-21 SW) A "No Smoking" rule is strictly enforced within 100 feet of any pump house, metering pit, or in any area where the accumulation of flammable vapors might occur, including hot or cold pit refueling operations.

25.2. (Added-21 SW) The driving of vehicles within 50 feet of any aircraft fuel pit is strictly forbidden unless the vehicle is equipped with an approved spark arrestor.

25.3. (Added-21 SW) Operators must inspect refueling vehicles and equipment daily for fuel leakage. Deficient or leaking equipment must be repaired immediately. Refueling vehicles must be parked in single rows so they may be driven out of the parking lot in any single turn. A minimum distance of 25 feet (on center) must be maintained between each parked refueling vehicle. Fuel servicing trucks must not be driven into hangars.

25.4. (Added-21 SW) Fuel must not be transferred in or out of aircraft that are parked inside hangars.

26. (Added-21 SW) Welding: All welding, acetylene cutting, open flame, or spark producing operations must be in accordance with AFOSH Standard 91-5. Before any welding, acetylene cutting, open flame, or spark producing operation, outside the authorized shop area, the fire department must be notified in advance to inspect the work area for safeguards and restrictions. If the area is safe, an AF Form 592, USAF Welding, Cutting, and Brazing Permit, is issued. To prevent delays in obtaining permits, notify the Fire Protection Flight (556-4242) at least 24 hours in advance.

27. (Added-21 SW) Use and Display of Fireworks. The storage, handling, or discharging of fireworks of any type is strictly prohibited unless specifically approved, in writing, by the Installation Commander.

28. (Added-21 SW) Explosives. Each organization possessing explosives, either in storage, holding areas, or loading sites:

28.1. (Added-21 SW) Prepares a fire protection plan for their area outlining first aid and firefighting procedures before arrival of fire vehicles.

28.2. (Added-21 SW) Notifies the fire department of all explosive areas by type and category so each area can be properly identified on the fire department response map.

29. (Added-21 SW) Water Distribution System:

29.1. (Added-21 SW) Hydrants must not be used for any purpose other than fire protection unless approval is granted by the Fire Marshal or the Fire Chief and coordinated with the Operations Flight (CEO), 21 CES.

29.2. (Added-21 SW) Any hydrants placed out of service must be reported via telephone service call to the Fire Department and Base Civil Engineer.

29.3. (Added-21 SW) Out-of-service fire hydrants must have a round placard, 12 inches or larger in diameter, placed on them, visible from all directions of travel, for outage identification.

30. (Added-21 SW) Roofing Processes: All roofing operations must comply with NFPA 1, NFPA 241, and applicable AFOSH Standards. Hot work operations require a site inspection and issuance of AF Form

592, USAF Welding, Cutting, and Brazing Permit. To prevent delays in obtaining permits, notify the Fire Protection Flight (556-4242) at least 24 hours in advance.

31. (Added-21 SW) Crash Rescue Proficiency Training:

31.1. (Added-21 SW) The Assistant Chief of Training, 21 CES/CEF, Fire Protection Flight:

31.1.1. (Added-21 SW) Contacts the responsible agency within a reasonable time and requests the specific type of aircraft, date, time, and aircrew members, when needed.

31.1.2. (Added-21 SW) Ensures realistic training is provided.

31.1.3. (Added-21 SW) Schedules remedial training sessions, as required.

31.2. (Added-21 SW) The chiefs of maintenance for the 302d Airlift Wing, United States Air Force Reserve, UNC, and Serv-Air, place the aircraft scheduled for training in a clear area so the training does not interfere with other aircraft and vehicles involved in flightline operations.

31.3. (Added-21 SW) The Commander, 84th Airlift Flight, schedules aircrew members in their flight equipment for two primary training sessions and two makeup training sessions each quarter for the LJ-35 aircraft. The 84 ALF/CC coordinates with Serv-Air to ensure aircraft are available.

31.4. (Added-21 SW) Depending on availability of aircraft and aircrews, the 302d Operations Group Commander schedules aircrew members in their flight and survival equipment for two primary training sessions and two makeup training sessions each quarter for the C-130 aircraft. The training date and time must be coordinated with Current Operations (DOO), 302 AW, and the Director of Operations (DO), 731st Airlift Squadron.

31.5. (Added-21 SW) Depending on availability of aircraft and aircrews, the Operations Officer, 98th Flying Training Squadron, coordinates with UNC to ensure DHC-6 aircraft are available and schedules aircrew members in their flight equipment for two primary training sessions and two makeup sessions each quarter for the UV-18 aircraft.

31.6. (Added-21 SW) Training Limitations. Firefighters do not operate emergency egress controls, handles, switches, arming devices, levers, etc. Firefighters make every effort to avoid injury to crewmembers and damage to the aircraft during aircraft egress exercises. Aircrew members are only moved to the egress point; i.e., cockpit rail, doorway, etc.

31.7. (Added-21 SW) Evaluation. The Assistant Chief of Training or senior fire official evaluates each training session. Training is not certified as complete unless a satisfactory level of proficiency is shown. Persons not certified are provided remedial training until they reach a satisfactory level.

JOHN W. HANDY, Lt General, USAF
DCS/Installations & Logistics

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

Public Law

32.CFR Part 339, *Medical Qualification Determination*

29 CFR Part 1910.146, *Permit-Required Confined Spaces*

29 CFR Part 1910.120, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response*

44 CFR Part 151, *Reimbursement for Costs of Firefighting on Federal Property*

DoD Publications

DoDI 6055.6, *DoD Fire and Emergency Services Program*

DoDI 6055.6-M, *DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification Program*

DoDI 6055.6-M-1, *DoD Standardized Emergency Medical Services Program*

MIL-HDBK-1008, *Fire Protection for Facilities Engineering, Design, and Construction*

Air Force Publications

AFPD 32-20, *Fire Protection*

AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program*

AFI 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities*

AFI 21-112, *Aircraft Egress and Escape Systems*

AFI 32-4002, *Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Compliance*

AFI 36-801, *Uniforms for Civilian Employees*

AFI 36-2903, *Dress and Personal Appearance of Personnel*

AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Reports*

AFI 91-301, *Air Force Occupational Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health Program*

AFMAN 32-2003, *Air Force Fire Fighter Certification Program*

AFMAN 32-4004, *Contingency Response Operations*

AFMAN 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards*

AFOSH 91-25, *Confined Spaces*

AFOSH 91-56, *Fire Protection and Prevention*

T.O. 35E1-2-13-1, *Operation and Maintenance Instructions Crash Fire Rescue Training Facility*

T.O. 00-105E-9, *Aircraft Emergency Rescue Information*

Manpower Standard 44EF, *Fire Protection*

Allowance Standard 019, *Vehicle Fleet (Registered) All MAJCOM Common*

Allowance Standard 490, *Civil Engineer Fire Protection Support and Aircraft Crash Rescue Equipment*

Other

NFPA 472, *Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents*

NFPA 1001, *Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualifications*

NFPA 1002, *Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*

NFPA 1404, *Fire Department Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus Program.*

NFPA 1500, *Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*

NFPA 1561, *Fire Department Incident Management System*

NFPA 1581, *Fire Department Infection Control Program*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AETC—Air Education and Training Command

AFCESA—Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency

AFFF—Aqueous Film Forming Foam

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFIT—Air Force Institute of Technology

AFOSH—Air Force Occupational Safety and Health

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFSC—Air Force Specialty Code

AHJ—Authority Having Jurisdiction

AICUZ—Airfield Installation Compatibility Use Zone

ANG—Air National Guard

ARFF—Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting

CFETP—Career Field Education and Training Plan

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations

CPR—Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

DFIRS—Department of Defense Fire Incident Reporting System

DoD—Department of Defense

DoDI—Department of Defense Instruction

EMT-B—Emergency Medical Technician - Basic

EOSH—Environmental, Occupational Safety and Health

FACC—Fire Alarm Communication Center

FAD—Force Activity Designator

FOA—Field Operating Agency

FPO—Fire Protection Office

GS-081—Fire Protection and Prevention Series

HAZMAT—hazardous materials

HQ AFCESA/CEXF—Office of the Chief, Air Force Fire Protection

HQ USAF/ILE—The Civil Engineer

HQ USAF/ILEO—Chief, DCS/Installations & Logistics Operations and Maintenance Division

MAJCOM—Major Command (includes representative of the ANG)

MCF—Medical Care Facility

MOA—Memorandum of Agreement

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

ORM—Operational Risk Management

OSHA—Occupational Safety and Health Administration

TO—Technical Order

USAFE—US Air Forces in Europe

Terms

CerTest—CerTest is an interactive computer-based testing program designed to test, evaluate and certify a student's knowledge of principles and procedures on job-related subjects.

DoD Component—USAF, USA, USN, USMC, and the Defense Logistics Agency

NFPA—National Fire Protection Association. A national organization that publishes national consensus standards known as National Fire Codes.

Primary Aircraft Fire Fighting Vehicle—P-2, P-4, P-15, P-19, P-23, P-XX

Senior Fire Official—Fire Chief; Assistant Chief for Operations, Readiness and Logistics; Assistant Chief for Operations; and Assistant Chief for Training.

Attachment 2

TRAINING PROGRAM

A2.1. Background. The DoD Firefighter Certification System is designed to improve individual knowledge, confidence, and performance reliability. It certifies a person's competence performing specific tasks and does not certify an individual's competence working as an integral part of a team. The proficiency training program enhances a firefighter's ability to work as a team member.

A2.2. Responsibilities. Fire chiefs are responsible for developing a proficiency training program for each of the following requirements:

A2.2.1. Firefighter certification program performance testing (see the applicable fire fighter career development courses to determine specific performance test requirements).

A2.2.2. Fire department occupational safety and health program, in accordance with NFPA 1500, Chapter 3.

A2.2.3. Structural fire fighting training evolutions (hands-on training, monthly).

A2.2.4. Structural fire fighting tactics (classroom training, bimonthly).

A2.2.5. Infectious disease control (NFPA 1581, *Fire Department Infection Control Program*).

A2.2.6. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and emergency medical training. Train and certify all firefighters involved in fire ground operations to the first aid first responder level and in American Red Cross or American Heart Association CPR. Additionally, firefighters designated by the fire chief must be trained to the Emergency Medical Technician-Basic (EMT-B) level as defined in the 1994 Department of Transportation National Standard Curriculum.

A2.2.7. Self-contained breathing apparatus (NFPA 1404, *Fire Department Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus Program*). Additionally, every firefighter that performs fire fighting operations must watch the Spirolite 9030 Familiarization Videotape (Video # 612530) and take the corresponding CerTest computer-based exam (Test # 351) annually.

A2.2.8. Incident management system (NFPA Standard 1561, the National Fire Academy's Incident Command System, and AFMAN 32-4004).

A2.2.9. Installation-specific explosive safety (AFMAN 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards*).

A2.2.10. Confined-space rescue tailored to the installation's mission requirements. (AFOSH 91-25, *Confined Spaces* and 29 CFR 1910.146, *Permit-Required Confined Spaces*).

A2.2.11. Initial certification and annual hazardous materials emergency response refresher training (29 CFR 1910.120, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response*, NFPA Standard 472, *Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents*, AFI 32-4002, and the CerTest Computer-Based Testing Procedural Guide).

A2.2.12. Aircraft familiarization and hands-on egress training for transient and mission assigned aircraft:

A2.2.12.1. Transient aircraft familiarization (frequency and aircraft requiring this training are determined by the fire chief).

A2.2.12.2. Hands-on egress training for all mission assigned aircraft shall be conducted as often as necessary to maintain proficiency, but not less than twice each year.

A2.2.13. Wildland fire fighting (fire chief establishes frequency).

A2.2.14. Fire Alarm Communication Center operator training program (fire chief establishes frequency).

A2.2.15. Aircraft live fire training (Aircraft live fire training shall be provided to all members as often as necessary to meet this requirement, but not less than twice each year). The fire chief will determine specific scenarios based on the following:

A2.2.15.1. Engine fires (inboard, outboard, high tail, or running fuel).

A2.2.15.2. Exterior (pool fires involving fuselage, right or left wing).

A2.2.15.3. Interior (flight deck, cargo, or passenger compartments).

A2.2.15.4. Miscellaneous fires (wheel well, battery compartment, or auxiliary power unit).

A2.2.16. Apparatus driver operator training. Implement a continuous apparatus driver operator training program to license all firefighters on assigned fire fighting apparatus. All driver operators must be licensed and DoD-certified (NFPA Standard 1002, *Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*).

A2.2.17. Petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL) storage tank fire fighting. Include crude oil fire fighting tactics if there's potential to respond to this type of incident both on and off base. (Frequency is annual.)

A2.2.18. Aircraft egress and escape system familiarity (AFI 21-112, *Aircraft Egress and Escape Systems*).

Attachment 3**FIRE DEPARTMENT RESPONSES**

A3.1. The fire chief will complete a report on all responses in accordance with the automated DoD Fire Incident Reporting System requirements.

A3.1.1. The MAJCOM or FOA Fire Protection Office up-channels information to HQ AFCESA/CEXF, DSN 523-6151/6152/6159/6214, using priority precedence, or commercial (850) 283-6151/6152/6159/6214, (after normal duty hours, 1600-0700 Central Standard Time (2200-1300 Zulu)), to call the 325th Fighter Wing command post, Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5000, DSN 523-2155/2023, or commercial (850) 283-2155/2023 for fires or other emergency responses resulting in:

A3.1.1.1. A loss of \$25,000 or more to military family housing.

A3.1.1.2. A loss of \$100,000 or more.

A3.1.1.3. Loss of life or disabling injury.

A3.1.1.4. Adverse public reaction.

A3.1.1.5. Mutual aid responses that are major.

A3.1.2. HQ AFCESA/CEXF notifies HQ USAF/ILEO, DSN 664-3632 or 664-4747, for fire incidents of major impact. In turn, HQ USAF/ILEO will inform The Civil Engineer of significant fire incidents.

A3.2. Fire Incident Message Notification, RCS: HAF-ILE(AR)8102. This report is designated emergency status code C-1. Continue reporting during emergency conditions, priority precedence. Submit data requirements assigned this category as prescribed or by any means to ensure their arrival on the established due date. Continue reporting during MINIMIZE.

A3.2.1. Priority Message. The fire chief will send a priority message to HQ AFCESA/CEXF and the MAJCOM FPO within 12 hours after a fire or other emergency responses resulting in:

A3.2.1.1. A loss of \$25,000 or more to military family housing.

A3.2.1.2. A loss of \$100,000 or more.

A3.2.1.3. An incident otherwise considered major.

A3.2.1.4. Loss of life or disabling injury.

A3.2.1.5. Adverse public reaction.

A3.2.2. When an incident requires reporting by priority message, use the format in Figure A3.1.

Figure A3.1. Format for Fire Department Emergency Response Message Notification.

FROM: Installation or Activity

TO: HQ AFCESA TYNDALL AFB FL//CEXF//

MAJCOM//FOA//FPO//

UNCLAS

SUBJECT: FIRE DEPARTMENT EMERGENCY RESPONSE MESSAGE NOTIFICATION,
RCS: HAF-ILE (AR) 8102.

- A. DATE, TIME, AND INCIDENT NUMBER.
- B. BUILDING NUMBER OR AEROSPACE VEHICLE, TYPE, AND MODEL.
- C. LOCATION OF INCIDENT (ON BASE, OFF BASE, DISTANCE).
- D. OCCUPANCY OR USE.
- E. PROPERTY DAMAGED.
- F. NUMBER OF FATALITIES.
- G. NUMBER AND EXTENT OF INJURIES (SPECIFY IF FIREFIGHTER OR OTHER PERSONNEL).
- H. PRELIMINARY AIR FORCE LOSS ESTIMATE.
- I. PRELIMINARY NON-AIR FORCE LOSS ESTIMATE.
- J. CAUSE OR MOST PROBABLE CAUSE.
- K. SHORT SUMMARY OF INCIDENT.
- L. MISSION IMPACT.

M. COGNIZANT OFFICIAL AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.

Attachment 4**AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL AID IN FIRE PROTECTION AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE (US)**

This agreement, entered into this XX day of XXX 19XX, between the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD Component) acting pursuant to the authority of 42 U.S.C. 1856(a) and (insert name of fire organization) is securing to each the benefits of mutual aid in fire prevention and hazardous materials incident response, in the protection of life and property from fire, hazardous materials incident and in fire fighting. It is agreed that:

a. On request to a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department by a representative of the (insert name of fire organization), fire fighting equipment and personnel of the (insert name of installation) fire department will be dispatched to any point within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides fire protection or hazardous materials incident response as designated by the representatives of the (insert name of fire organization).

b. On request to a representative of the (insert name of fire organization) by a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department, fire fighting equipment or hazardous materials incident response and personnel of the (insert name of fire organization) will be dispatched to any point within the fire fighting or hazardous materials incident response jurisdiction of the (insert name of installation) fire department as designated by the representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department.

c. Any dispatch of equipment and personnel pursuant to this agreement is subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any request for aid hereunder shall include a statement of the amount and type of equipment and personnel requested and shall specify the location to which the equipment and personnel are to be dispatched, but the amount and type of equipment and the number of personnel to be furnished shall be determined by a representative of the responding organization.

(2) The responding organization shall report to the officer in charge of the requesting organization at the location to which the equipment is dispatched, and shall be subject to the orders of that official.

(3) A responding organization shall be released by the requesting organization when the services of the responding organization are no longer required or when the responding organization is needed within the area for which it normally provides fire protection.

(4) In the event of a crash of an aircraft owned or operated by the United States or military aircraft of any foreign nation within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides

fire protection, the chief of the (insert name of installation) fire department or his or her representative may assume full command on arrival at the scene of the crash.

d. (Insert name of fire service) may claim reimbursement for the direct expenses and losses that are additional fire fighting or hazardous materials incident costs above the normal operating costs incurred while fighting a fire or hazardous materials incident response under this agreement as provided in 44 CFR Part 151, *Reimbursement for Costs of Firefighting on Federal Property*.

e. Each party waives all claims against every other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring as a consequence of the performance of this agreement. This provision does not waive any right of reimbursement pursuant to paragraph d above.

f. All equipment used by (insert name of fire organization) in carrying out this agreement will, at the time of action hereunder, be owned by it; and all personnel acting for (insert name of fire organization) under this agreement will, at the time of such action, be an employee or volunteer member of (insert name of fire organization).

For (insert name of fire organization);

For the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD Component)

(TITLE)

(COMMANDER)

Attachment 5**SAMPLE FORMAT FOR AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL AID IN FIRE PROTECTION
(FOREIGN)**

NOTE: In some overseas locations, the requirements listed in this mutual aid agreement may need to be incorporated in a Memorandum of Understanding in lieu of using this format.

This agreement, entered into this XX day of XXX 19XX, between the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD component) acting pursuant to the authority of 42 U.S.C. 1856(a) and (insert name of fire organization) is for securing to each the benefits of mutual aid in fire prevention, in the protection of life and property from fire, and in fire fighting. It is agreed that:

a. On request to a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department by a representative of the (insert name of fire organization), fire fighting equipment and personnel of the (insert name of installation) fire department will be dispatched to any point within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides fire protection as designated by the representative of the (insert name of fire organization).

b. On request to a representative of the (insert name of fire organization) by a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department, fire fighting equipment and personnel of the (insert name of fire organization) will be dispatched to any point within the fire fighting jurisdiction of the (insert name of installation) fire department as designated by the representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department.

c. Any dispatch of equipment and personnel pursuant to this agreement is subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any request for aid hereunder shall include a statement of the amount and type of equipment and personnel requested, and shall specify the location to which the equipment and personnel are to be dispatched, but the amount and type of equipment and number of personnel to be furnished shall be determined by a representative of the responding organization.

(2) The responding organization shall report to the officer in charge of the requesting organization at the location to which the equipment is dispatched and shall be subject to the orders of that official.

(3) A responding organization shall be released by the requesting organization when the services of the responding organization are no longer required, or when the responding organization is needed within the area for which it normally provides fire protection.

(4) In the event of a crash of an aircraft owned or operated by the United States or military aircraft of any foreign nation within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides fire protection, the chief of the (insert name of installation) fire department or his or her representative may assume full command on arrival at the scene of the crash.

d. Each party waives all claims against every other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring as a consequence of the performance of this agreement.

e. No party shall be reimbursed by any other party for any costs incurred pursuant to this agreement.

f. All equipment used by (insert name of fire organization) in carrying out this agreement will, at the time of action hereunder, be owned by it; and all personnel acting for (insert name of fire organization) under this agreement will, at the time of such action, be an employee or volunteer member of (insert name of fire organization).

For (insert name of fire organization);

For the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD Component)

(TITLE)

(COMMANDER)

Attachment 6**RELEASE OF CLAIMS AND INDEMNIFICATION CLAUSE FOR CIVIL AIRPORT
JOINT-USE AGREEMENTS**

(Insert Name of Airport Operator) agrees to release, acquit, and forever discharge the United States, its officers, agents, and employees, for all liability arising out of or connected with the use of United States equipment or personnel for fire control, crash, and rescue activities at or in the vicinity of (insert name of airport), and (insert name of airport operator) further agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the United States, its officers, agents, and employees against any and all claims, of whatever description, arising out of or connected with such use of United States equipment or personnel. The agreements contained in the preceding sentence do not extend to claims arising out of or connected with services rendered solely for the protection of United States property or personnel, or to claims for damages caused solely by the negligence or willful misconduct of its officers, agents, or employees of the United States, without contributory fault on the part of any person, firm, or corporation; provided, however, that insofar as this paragraph may be inconsistent with the waiver or claims provisions contained in any reciprocal agreement for mutual aid in furnishing fire protection heretofore or hereafter entered into by the lessor with any agency of the United States pursuant to Public Law 84-46 (42 U.S.C. 1856, et seq.), the rights and obligations of the parties shall be governed by said waiver of claims provision and not by this paragraph.

Attachment 7

SAMPLE CONSOLIDATED MAJCOM METRIC

MAJCOM NFPA 1500 COMPLIANCE SUMMARY BY CHAPTER

